

Lecture # 11

memory virtualization.

sys_spawn() {

~~fork()~~

OS fn.
spawn() {

fork();

→ fork();

→

:

}

user stack



main {

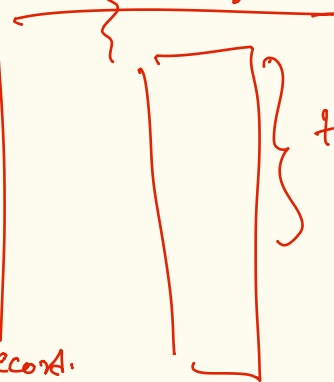
→ getnextnumber();

return 0;

}

exec()

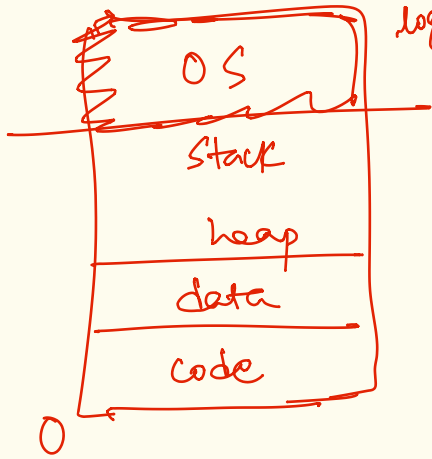
syscall



memory virtualization

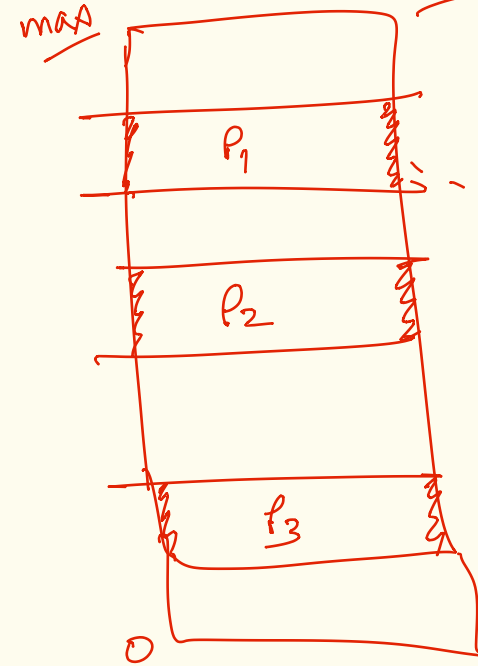
- isolation
- full addressability
- efficiency

design 0



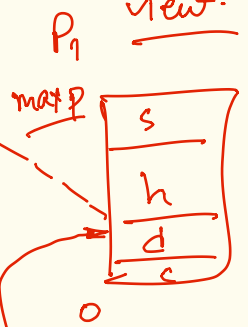
phy. mem & logical mem.

design 1



physical memory.

process logical view.

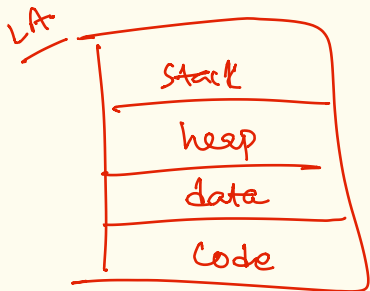


max p c mem capacity

design 2

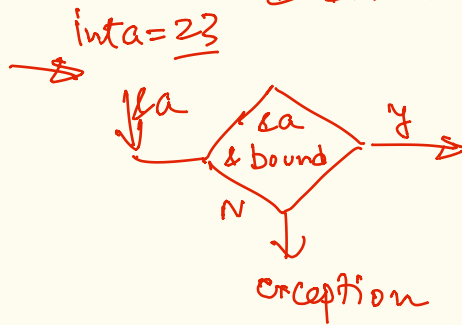
segmentation.

- res of design 1
- internal & external fragmentation
- breaks process address space into segments, each of which are independently mapped in physical memory.



```
int a = 23; // &a;
```

per process base register & bound bound.



$base + a$

PA to access

- this translation is in hw
- mmu - memory mgmt. unit

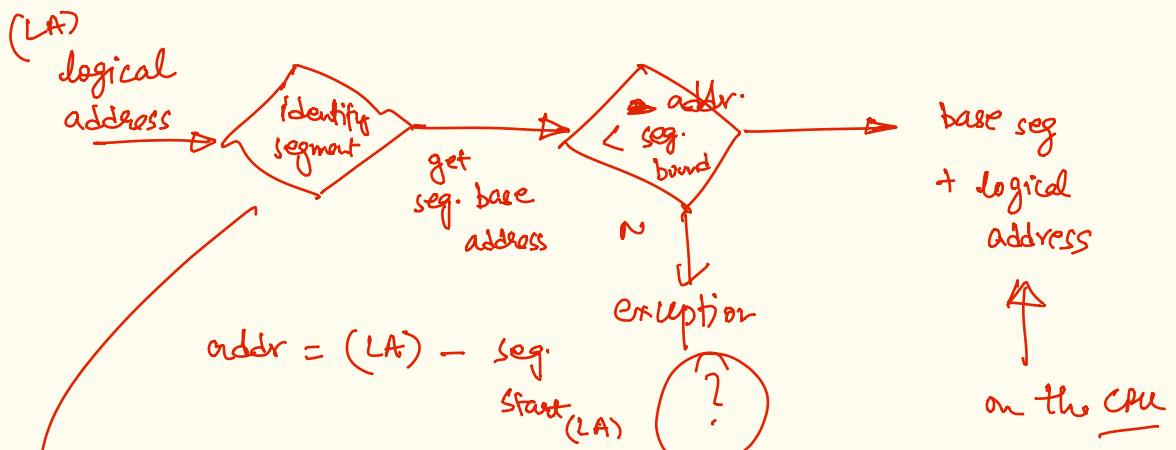
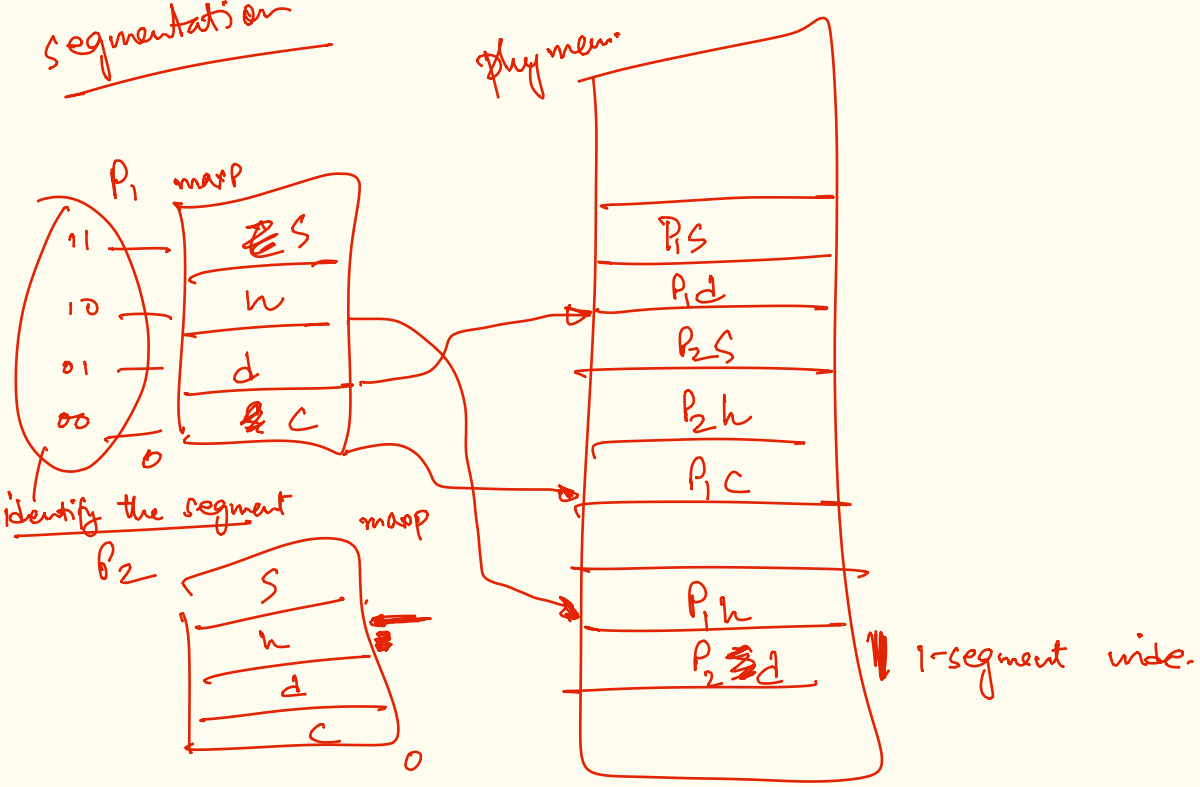
$\#(base + \&a) = 23;$



this address is used by CPU on the address bus.

- base & bound are per process metadata.
- part of content of process
- stored in PCB.

segmentation

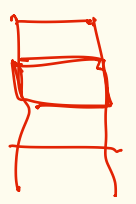


segment table

00	b1	L1
01	b2	L2
10	b3	L3
11	b4	L4

entries are base & bound per segment.

e.g. bound = 1000
L1 = 100



Design 3:

segments are still contiguous!

paging

restrict unit of memory to 1 page

$4KB \leftarrow \# addresses / \# bytes$